

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PLANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction
and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-3]

WISEMAN, LTD.

JUST LANDED:

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF DELICIOUS
HIGH GRADE AMERICAN CANDIES.

OVER 150 VARIETIES.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TELEPHONE 407.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1915.

ASAHI BEER. CLEARANCE SALE.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY THE
PUBLIC THAT WE HAVE CON-
SIDERABLE STOCKS OF WINES
AND SPIRITS WHICH WE ARE
PREPARED TO OFFER AT
REDUCED PRICES FOR

CASH.

Enquiries Respectfully Solicited.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TRUSTEES
(A. A. OLAXTON,
W. W. EDWARDS.

2ND FLOOR, 4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915. [1028]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

REVIEW OF PHILIPPINE
MINING IN 1914.

Mr. Wallace E. Pratt, Geologist, Chief
of the Division of the Philippines Bureau
of Science, is the author of the following
report which has just been published:—

The year 1914 was characterized in
Philippine mining by the growing ascendancy
of gold mining over other branches
of the mineral industry. Among the
metals only gold (with the associated
silver), iron, and an insignificant quan-
tity of lead have been marketed.

The eminently satisfactory progress in
gold mining, both lode and placer, is dis-
cussed on another page. The past year
was marked by the introduction of
legislation providing for a royalty on the
gold output—a proposal which met with
strenuous opposition on the part of the
operators. The original bill introduced
early in the year involved a 3 per cent.
royalty upon the gross output. This bill,
when it came before the Legislature, was
referred to a committee, with the result
that at the end of the year a revised bill
was presented which levied a 5 per cent.
royalty on the gross output of precious
and semi-precious metals. After several
public hearings this bill was modified,
and finally a 1.5 per cent. royalty was
imposed on the gross output of gold, the
tax becoming effective on January 1st, 1915.

There was no perceptible progress dur-
ing 1914 in the attempts of claim holders
to interest capital in the copper prop-
erties. Outcrops of copper ore containing
a notable percentage of metallic copper
were discovered in Zamboanga Province,
east of San Marcelino, and there has been
considerable activity in prospecting the
deposit. The Manayuan copper region
has remained quiescent, the only activity
there being the annual assessment work
necessary to continue the title of the loca-
tors. The owners of the old Santa Bar-
bara copper mine at Manayuan released
to the chief of the division of mines,
Bureau of Science, a statement that the
estimates of the engineers of the Tellus
Syndicate, Frankfurt, Germany, who
examined the property as possible pur-
chasers, included 225,870 tons of ore,
carrying an average of 5.22 per cent. of
copper, and approximately 150,000 tons
containing 1.75 per cent. copper.

The Filipino iron-smelting industry in
Bulacan has continued in a normal man-
ner. An attempt to inaugurate a similar
operation on the more accessible iron ores
at Mambulo was not proved success-
ful. The most important thing to be re-
corded for iron mining is the discovery
by Mr. H. F. Cameron, engineer for the
department of Mindanao and Sulu, of
an extensive deposit of lateritic iron ore
in Surigao Province.

Coal mining, which has been inactive
for several years, was not resumed in
1914. The exploration of the Uling field
in Cebu, which was in progress a year
ago, was discontinued for financial rea-
sons previous to the outbreak of the
European war. The work had progressed
far enough to establish the continuity of
the principal bed, which is a little more
than 2 meters in average thickness, with
a dip of about 10 degrees (really 15).
The field, which is controlled by Mr. D. M.
Carmichael, under Spanish concessions, has
been re-examined, and mining may be
resumed on some of the claims.

The petroleum field in Bondee Penin-
sula, Tayabas Province, remains unex-
plored so far as actual drilling is
concerned. A report on this field, sum-
marizing the results of studies made at
various times by five different geologists,
concludes that the chance of encountering
petroleum in commercial quantity is
great enough to warrant the drilling of a
series of test wells. The discoveries of
asphaltites and associated petroleum in
northern Leyte have been multiplied,
and more than a score of outcrops and
seepages distributed over an area 20
kilometres long have been reported. A
local company, the Leyte Asphalt and
Mineral Oil Company, has been incor-
porated and controls a number of the
important mineral locations.

In other branches of mining there is
little to record. The European war, with
the resulting curtailment of supplies of
ferromanganese, has reawakened interest
in the possibilities of Philippine
manganese ore. The deposits of bat
guano in lime-stone caves throughout the
islands are being utilized locally at an
increasingly large number of places as
fertilizer. The construction of the fac-
tory of the Rizal Cement Company at
Binangonan, Rizal, continued throughout
the year, and production will begin in
1915.

In general, the Philippine mining
industry was normal during 1914, in spite
of the fact that the year was one of
retrenchment in most lines of activity.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

According to figures prepared by the
division of mines, Bureau of Science,
based on the returns from gold producers
and gold exporters, the output of gold
for the Philippines during the year 1914
amounted to 2,349,267.31 pesos. The pre-
liminary estimate of 2,409,867.31 pesos
issued by the Bureau of Science contain-
ed a duplication of mine returns and
exporters' returns amounting to 57,600
pesos; this error is corrected here.

The production for 1913 was 1,738,723
pesos, from which it appears that the
production for 1914 was nearly 38 per
cent. greater than that for 1913.

The gold actually exported from the
Philippine Islands in 1914 amounted to
2,338,555.74 pesos. Of the remainder,
something more than 10,000 pesos, about
1,000 pesos were used in making jewelry,
and the rest passed into the hands of
small buyers, most of whom are Chinese,
in the various districts.

As usual the estimate of the Bureau of
Science is somewhat greater than that
given out by the United States mint for
the gold production of the Philippines.
The mint reports the receipt of 9,120,000
pesos' worth of Philippine gold during
1914. The difference between the local
estimate and the figures of the United
States mint represents gold which was
exported to Europe or Japan, gold in
transit at the end of the year, and gold
not exported.

A little more than one half of the
Philippine production, or about 1,220,000
pesos, came from quartz mining at
Aroroy, Masbate, where the Colorado

Syndicate, and Keystone mines are the
principal producers. The P. A. Sohwal
property at Aroroy also produced some
gold, and other prospects have been
actively developed.

Dredging is responsible for about
200,000 pesos, or nearly 44 per cent. of
the 1914 output. The principal producers
among the dredging companies are all in
the Paracale-Mambulo district in
Camarines Province and include the
Gumaus Placer Company, the Paracale
Bucket Dredging Proprietary, Limited,
the Malaguit Dredging Company, the
Philippine Dredging Syndicate, and the
Maximelo Dredging Company. Seven
dredges have been in operation in this
district during the past year, although
not all of these have worked constantly.
One dredge is working on Umari River
in Tayabas Province, on the eastern coast
of Luzon.

The remaining 99,000 pesos of the 1914
output came from northern Luzon, about
60,000 pesos from Benguet, the balance
from Manayuan. In Benguet the Head-
waters Mine has been operating during
a part of the year under lease to L. O.
Hibberd, and the Camote-Clayton with its
three stamps has been producing under
the management of John T. Reavis. In
southern Benguet Geo. W. Montzer, with
another small mill, has produced a little
gold. The Manayuan gold came from the
Palidan slide and was recovered in a
primitive fashion by Filipinos.

The year 1915 should show a materially
increased gold production. New dredges
are under construction for some of the
operating companies at Paracale and the
Mambulo Placer Company will enter the
dredging field, although it may not
begin to produce before the beginning of
1916. The Masbate output should
expand, since neither the Syndicate nor
the Keystone had reached the producing
stage until some time after the first of
the last year. In Benguet the 10-stamp
mill of the Benguet Consolidated Com-
pany will have begun to operate, and in
Surigao the hydraulic operations of the
Cansuran Placer Company should
yield a considerable return.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING
FORCES.

ONLY ABLE TO EQUIP 3,200,000
OUT OF 8,000,000 MEN.

1,072,444 CASUALTIES UP TO JUNE
30TH.

The following statistics concerning the
strength of the enemy's forces on the
Western Front, which have been ob-
tained from a thoroughly trust-
worthy source, says a London paper, are
of particular interest, in view of the
many conflicting statements that have
been published from time to time on the
subject.

It is computed that at the end of July
the enemy armies were:—

Western Front... 1,800,000
Eastern Front... 1,400,000
Total... 3,200,000

This makes a total of 3,200,000 Germans
but does not include a large number of
German troops of various classes—men of
the Landwehr and Landsturm, in garri-
sons, and on the lines of communication.

It is, of course, impossible to estimate
how far the enemy's reserve troops are
armed and equipped, but the fact that
the total number of his fighting men is
only 3,200,000 shows that this is
about the largest number the Germans
can equip and put into the field, with
all their resources and long preparations
for war.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOSSES.

It appears that in the first few months
of the war the German first-line troops
lost about 50 per cent. in casualties, and
the reserve something like 25 per cent.
The 1914 recruits were used to fill the
gaps in the enemy's ranks, and the re-
formed units (now including the 1915
class of recruits) have since that time lost
another 50 per cent. in casualties. Judg-
ing from these figures, it would seem
that only about 25 per cent. of the
original German first-line troops now
remain on the battle fronts.

The names of 1,072,444 men appeared
in the German casualty lists up to June
30th. Of this number:—
306,123 have been killed,
15,808 have died of disease, and
540,723 are missing, prisoners of war,
or too seriously wounded to take
any further part in the war.

Since June there has been very heavy
fighting on both fronts, and a large num-
ber of the casualties for this later period
are not included in the figures given
above. The total German losses for the
year can be estimated at 3,000,000.

Out of this figure it is fair to assume
that something like 500,000 were only
slightly wounded, so that the effective loss
may fairly be assumed to amount to
1,000,000 men; in addition to which there
are probably 500,000 wounded who are
absent from the front for various reasons.
This makes a total net loss at the present
date of 1,500,000 in the twelve months,
and of those at least 400,000 to 450,000
have been killed.

It is impossible to give any accurate
estimate as to the number of Germans
taken prisoners by the Allies.

MEN OF MILITARY AGE AVAILABLE.

At the beginning of the war the Ger-
mans apparently had about 8,000,000 men
available for military service, and as at
the present moment only about 3,200,000
of these are in the fighting line, it seems
reasonable to suppose, as already sug-
gested, that they are not at present able
to equip more than that number. It re-
mains to be seen whether they will be able
to equip a larger number later on. A
considerable number of men of military
age and capacity are required for the
making of arms and ammunition, and
these as well as the 1,500,000 net loss
of the year, must be deducted from the
8,000,000 available in August, 1914.

Some 500,000 youths attain to military
age in every twelve months, and of these
this year. The 1916 class was called up in
December, has, it appears, as yet suf-
fered only inconsiderable losses. The
classes of 1916 and 1917 cannot number
more than 400,000 together, and only a
certain proportion will be fit for service
this year. The 1918 class was called up in
May, and is now undergoing training.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

The Times of August 26th says:—

We have called attention lately to the
steady rise in the price owners are pre-
pared to pay for second-hand steamers in
the belief that a period of continued high
freights lies ahead. This belief is based
on the knowledge that a large amount
of tonnage has been permanently or tem-
porarily put out of action. Various
estimates, however, are current as to what
this amount of tonnage is, and we give,
therefore, in our Notes to-day a careful
examination of the statistical position of
the world's mercantile marine so far as
data are available down to August 10.
Our calculations are based on the figures
of Lloyd's Register of the tonnage in
existence on June 30th, 1914. The returns
show that the total number of steamers
owned by all the nations was 21,839, and
that the amount of gross tonnage was
40,749,559. From the outbreak of war
until August 10, a period of 53 weeks,
339 vessels of 946,140 gross tons belong-
ing to all nationalities were destroyed by
act of war. These figures represent 1.5
per cent. of the number and 2.3
per cent. of the tonnage.

The number of British vessels
destroyed during this period was 180,
of 613,705 tons; 35 steamers of 218,574 tons
were destroyed down to the end of 1914,
while 122 steamers of 395,131 tons have
been destroyed since then. It thus ap-
pears that the number of steamers sunk
has increased while the average size has
been smaller. In these calculations and
in all that follow only steamers of 100
tons and over are included.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES.

The loss of 159 steamers of 332,435 tons
has been distributed over the belligerent
and neutral countries as shown below.

Country.	No. of Steamers.	Gross Tons.
Germany	32	104,944
Norway	29	49,211
France	11	38,112
Sweden	22	30,560
Denmark	15	27,283
Russia	17	26,503
Holland	11	22,522
Belgium	5	8,837
North America	4	6,910
Austria-Hungary	4	5,691
Italy	3	5,109
Greece	2	4,148
Turkey	2	837
Persia	1	738
Portugal	1	620

THE REDUCTION IN TONNAGE.

In considering the losses suffered by
each belligerent country the amount of
shipping seized by the enemy in their
ports and captured at sea must be taken
into account. Including such vessels, the
British mercantile marine has lost, tem-
porarily at any rate, 200 steamers of
1,039,946 tons, according to
Lloyd's Register, 5,537 steamers of
19,892,089 tons registered in the United
Kingdom on June 30 of last year, so that
on this basis 3.13 per cent. of the num-
ber has been lost and 4.40 per cent. of
the tonnage. Germany had 2,060 steamers
of 5,134,720 tons and has lost 449 steamers
of 1,194,980 tons, or 21.48 per cent. of the
number and 23.27 per cent. of the ton-
nage. Austria-Hungary owned 433 vessels
of 1,039,946 tons and has lost 63 vessels
of 216,074 tons, or 15.24 per cent. of the
number and 20.53 per cent. of the ton-
nage. The amount of British tonnage
seized by the enemy must also be deduc-
ed—viz., 217,453 tons. The amount of
German tonnage seized is 1,069,986 tons
and of Austrian 210,383, giving a total
of 1,300,369 tons; but the bulk of the ton-
nage is now being employed by this coun-
try, and so need not be deducted from
the available mercantile marine of the
world. Between the figures of the Ger-
man mercantile marine on June 30 last
year and the amount lost or seized there
is a difference of 3,939,790 tons. Some
proportion of this is being employed in
the Baltic trade, but the bulk of it is
detained in German and neutral ports.
The whole of it is out of action as regard
ocean-going trade. Similarly the Austro-
Hungarian fleet has 536,273 tons out of
action. If we estimate the number of
steamers requisitioned for Government
work and go out of the market at about
3,000,000 tons all these deductions serve
to reduce the world's available tonnage
to 31,809,899 tons, or 78 per cent. of the
tonnage in service last summer.

BRITISH INCREASE LAST YEAR.

Nothing perhaps is more striking than
the figures of Lloyd's Register showing
that the number of British steamers on
June 30 last was actually greater than
that of a year ago by 88 steamers and
that the tonnage increased by 248,616
tons. Shipowners remember, however,
that during the first few months of the
war mercantile building was not inter-
rupted by Government work to anything
like the same extent as during the past
few months, and they cannot expect build-
ing for the remaining months of this
year to be continued on the same scale
as in the latter part of last year. As
regards finance, it may probably be said
that, taking as a whole all the shipping
clubs which have been working the Gov-
ernment scheme of insurance of hulls, pre-
miums have practically equaled claims.
The cost of insurance works out only at
about 6 per cent. per annum. Owing to
the rise in the value of shipping, the
actual payments are now heavier in com-
parison than during the first few months
of the war. This, however, should be
offset by the fact that owners are paying
insurance premiums on larger values.

CHINA'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

It has been estimated that in the Budget
of the 5th Fiscal Year of Min Kuo there
will be an increase of receipts of
\$60,000,000, and the increase will be made
up as follows: Salt Tax, \$25,000,000;
Income and other new taxes, \$10,000,000;
Tobacco and Wine Tax, \$5,000,000; Stamp
Tax, \$3,000,000; Land Tax and Contribu-
tions, \$10,000,000; and other petty taxes
and levies, \$5,000,000.

SIXTY YEARS OF BRITISH
NATIONAL LIFE.

STRIKING OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Particulars of the trade and commerce
of the United Kingdom and the condi-
tion of the people during the last 60 years
are given in a Board of Trade return.
In 1851 the population was 27.4 millions;
last year it was 46.1 millions. Since 1871
the death rate per 1,000 has dropped from
21.5 to 14.4, and the birth rate from 33.8
to 23.9 in 1914.

There were 1,054,089 paupers in 1861,
representing 364 per 10,000 of the popu-
lation. Last year the number was
825,626, or 201 per 10,000. The annual
cost of poor relief in the same period
has risen from £7,088,000 to £17,941,000.
Thirty-four years ago the net passenger
movement outwards to places out of
Europe was represented by 190,295 per-
sons of British and 119,983 of foreign
nationality. In 1913 the British figures
are 241,997 and the persons of foreign
birth who left the United Kingdom to-
talled 87,076. Last year the fall was
startling. The net passenger movement
was only 63,334—British and 28,212—
foreign subjects.

In 1851 the total quantity of home-
grown and imported wheat and wheat
four retained for home consumption
amounted to 107,920,000wt. Highwater
mark was attained three years ago with
150,925,000wt. Last year's figures were
147,586,000wt.

In 1861 the total value of the imports
of food and drink per head of population
was £2 18s. Now it is £6 5s. 8d.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

APPOINTMENT.

1.—His Excellency the Governor has been
pleased to approve Engineer Lieut.
Frederick William James, R.D.,
R.N.R., being attached to the Engi-
neer Company, with the relative rank
of Captain, with effect from Septem-
ber 14th, 1915.

LEAVE.

2.—The undermentioned are granted leave
of absence as follows:—
Private P. W. Goldring from Septem-
ber 28th, 1915, to October 8th, 1915.
Gunner Elson from September 28th,
1915, to October 15th, 1915.
Sapper O'Sullivan from October 1st,
1915, to October 17th, 1915.
Sapper N. MacArthur from October 1st,
1915, to November 1st, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 29th inst.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section.—Inspection
of Arms and Ammunition at Head-
quarters, followed by Station Sign-
alling, Class I, Morse flags, Class II,
Semaphore flags.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co.—
Inspection of Arms and Ammunition

at Headquarters. Every member
(including Belcher's men) of the above
Sections must attend this parade and
bring the whole of their ammuni-
tion with them. In the event of sick-
ness preventing the attendance of any
N.C.O. or man he must hand his
ammunition to his Section Comman-
der before 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Remainder.—Nil.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 3rd prox. 3
No 2 Sec. Art. Batty.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: Centre Section M.G.
Co.

Officer on duty: Capt. Wood.
On duty 30th inst.: No. 1 Section Art.
Batty.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Officer until 3rd prox.: Lieut.
Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until 3rd prox.: Sgt.
F. C. Hall.

NOTICE.

The Mt. Austin Men's Society will hold
a devotional meeting in the Recreation
Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, on Wednesday
(to-night) at 8 p.m. There will be a
special speaker and the meeting will be open
to all.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

P.-cs. Bailey and Nicol, absent from patrol
duty on the 27th instant, will report
themselves in uniform at the Central
Police Station on Wednesday, 29th
September, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

For Tuesday to Thursday, September 28th
to 30th, as in order for September 27th
to 28th.

Friday, October 1st:—
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven
P.-cs. from No. 2 Company.

5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven
P.-cs. from No. 2 Company. Inspec-
tor Taylor will visit.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Thursday, September 30th:—
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. A. Arculli and A. M.
Noor.

5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Lemail and Moosdean.
Sergeant Arculli will visit.

PATROLS (WESTERN).

For September 28th to 30th, as already
published in orders.

Friday, October 1st:—
5.30 p.m.—P.-cs. Wilks (S), Henderson
(S), and Gaskell (P).

5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Kim (S) and Maxwell
(S).

PARADES.

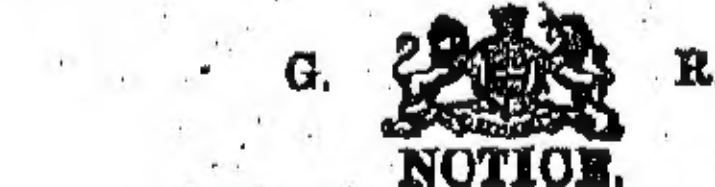
Thursday, September 30th:—
All recruits of No. 3 Company under Chief
Inspector, 5.30 p.m. All recruits of
No. 1 Company under Sergeant Major,
5.30 p.m.

POLICE RESERVE CLUB.

Friday, October 1st:—
Members are requested to report to the
D.S.P. any premises which might be
suitable for use as a Police Reserve
Club.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

The Aircraft Fund of the Overseas Club
amounted 2 months ago to £19,717 1s. 6d.



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

QUIETLY CELEBRATED.
CONGRATULATIONS FROM
IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The birthday of the President was quietly celebrated on the 18th inst., and there was no gift-giving nor official calling to send congratulations. Usually, the officials in the capital as well as in the provinces sent valuable presents on such an occasion, but the President did not sanction any gift being presented to him. One official who sent a large quantity of gifts to the Chief Executive on his birthday last year was severely reprimanded, and since that time no one has dared to offer him any gift. The metropolitan officials of small rank, however, paid their respects to the Chief Executive on his birthday by signing their names on a book specially placed for the purpose at the gate leading to his office, but the Ministers and the Secretary of State and the Vice-President were received in audience, during which they congratulated him upon the completion of his fifty-sixth birthday and wished him to live many useful years. In spite of illness, the Vice-President was present at this gathering. Prince Pu, representing the Imperial Family, likewise wished the President a long life and prayed that he might enjoy good health. In reply, the President said that he did not possess much virtue and ability, but he would do his best to serve the country. He then thanked Emperor Hsu Tung for his kindness in sending Prince Pu to congratulate him. After shaking hands with the President, the Prince departed.

A number of telegrams were received from the Governors and Chiang Chuns tendering their congratulations to the President. The schools and official organs closed on that day, but the President looked over all the important documents as if it were an ordinary day.

The front gate of the President's office was decorated with beautiful *Pailou*, and all the shops hoisted the national flag to honour the occasion. The Chinese market places and bazaars were full of men and women, spending their holiday. These differentiated the birthday of the President from all the other days.

The President went to the Curio Museum in the afternoon, while the whole morning was spent in entertaining State officials who came to wish him long life. It was anticipated that a number of decorations would be conferred upon the officials on his birthday, but the President did not do so, evidently desiring to pass the day as quietly as possible. His family, however, engaged the best of Peking actors to play on Thursday and Friday and thus celebrate the birthday of their chief in a fitting manner.—*Peking Daily News*.

AMERICAN CAMPAIGN FOR
TRADE IN CHINA.AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT
OFFICIALLY INITIATED.

WASHINGTON, August 21st.

An aggressive campaign to obtain for American business a share in the development of the enormous resources of China has been planned by the Department of an American vested interest in China that will insure to the United States a fair share of that country's foreign trade and be powerful enough to take care of itself in the complicated political and commercial situation there.

The scheme was developed by Paul F. Reinsch, Minister to China, Julian H. Arnold, Commercial Attaché at Peking, and Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Reinsch brought to Washington a programme framed by himself and Mr. Arnold, which was submitted to Dr. Pratt, Secretary Lansing, and other officials. It was generally endorsed, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has already begun work along the lines suggested. Mr. Arnold will return to the United States this winter and tour the country to secure capital for investment in China.

State Department officials have been watching commercial conditions in China since the recent granting of extensive special privileges demanded by Japan. No political steps have been taken to obtain concessions or privileges for Americans, however, and the policy of the Government has been steadfastly against commercial policies such as other nations have employed in China. The plan now proposed will, it is expected, develop an American interest there which will be powerful enough to meet the competition of other nations.

Dr. Pratt pointed out to-day that American capital was piling up as a result of the European war, and that vast sums of idle money are available for investment. The bureau expects to take advantage of every opportunity now offered in China and to have an American interest strongly entrenched there at the close of the war.

Work in the desired direction has already been begun by agents of the Commerce Bureau in the United States, and several New England business men are now in China closing contracts for the installation of American machinery in cotton mills built under Chinese Government supervision.

It is expected that the establishment of an American bank in China will be the first big result of the campaign, and this proposal is now under consideration by various financial interests.

The garden allotment movement at Carlisle for the raising of more produce in war-time is making great progress. There are now 1,000 allotments in existence, producing about 24,000 worth of stuff in a year.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

WHY REPUBLICANISM IS NOT
SUITABLE FOR CHINA.

The following contribution to the *Peking Gazette* is described as "from a responsible person whose attitude is avowedly in favour of a monarchy."

The vernacular Press has recently directed its attention to the discussion of the question as to the forms of government best suited for China. Some foreign papers have also discussed the subject, but in view of the misunderstanding under which they laboured, an explanation is herein advanced to elucidate the situation. To change the existing form of government into a constitutional monarchy does not necessarily mean the restoration of the Imperial rule obtaining during the Manchu régime. It should be remembered that the revolution of 1911 was launched because the people were opposed to bad government. It does not therefore require much perspicacity to see the improbability of restoring the former imperial despotism after it has been removed.

As to the question "Is republicanism suitable to the China of to-day?" the answer is in the negative. In the troublous times when the people had a bitter feeling against the evils of despotism, all propositions that could bring about the downfall of the then Imperial system were readily complied with. The form of government having a vital bearing on the foundation of the nation should not have been decided upon rashly. But the votes cast by the 17 representatives in Nanking have given birth to the Republic and the President and they were at that time inspired by the sole desire to remove the misrule of the late Ching régime, ignoring, however, the future welfare and safety of the country.

The Northern Army was at that time inclined to suggest the adoption of a Constitutional Monarchy, but taking compassion on the people for their suffering from the clash of arms, it consented to the establishment of the Republic as an expedient to restore peace. It can thus be seen that the nation as a whole did not endorse the republican form of government unanimously.

China is a vast country and is densely populated. It is apparent that 17 men could not decide such an important question as the form of government. It is now four years since the Republic has been established. The republican government exists only in name. If one will study the sentiment, the customs and the intellectual standard of the Chinese people, it will at once be found that republicanism is not suitable to them and the situation may be likened to calling upon an invalid to shoulder a heavy burden.

Republicanism is not a bad form of government, but it can only be adopted in countries like America and France where education, patriotism and self-interest have been adopted in China without these essentials? Of all the forms of government now existing in the different countries of the world, Republicanism and Constitutional Monarchy have been universally recognised as most desirable and free from defects. Since Republicanism is not suitable to China, the only course open is to adopt the Constitutional Monarchy, which not only accords with reason but also with the signs of the time. The Constitutional Monarchy now proposed is far different from the system of the late Manchu régime, where there was no constitution. This is the reason why it is remarked in the above that to change the form of government into a Constitutional Monarchy is not the restoration of the Manchu rule. The advantages or otherwise of the respective forms of government are obvious. The people of the whole country would not have petitioned the government asking for a change in the form of government if they had not carefully considered the pros and cons of the subject.

CLOTHING MARKETS OF THE
FAR EAST.

It is interesting to note that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington has decided to institute an inquiry into the clothing markets of the Far East. In order to obtain very full information on this subject the bureau will send a special agent to the Far East to report on the markets for such products there, and has selected Mr. Stanhope Sams for this work. Mr. Sams has lived for a number of years in Japan, and is familiar with the trade in most lines of wearing apparel. He will report extensively on the markets for all such wearing apparel in Japan and China, and perhaps in the Philippines and the Straits Settlements. He will cover all lines of men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel except shoes, and his reports will be published in Commerce Reports issued by the United States Government, and in separate publications, which will be available to the general public. They will cover statistics of importation and production, prevailing tastes and preferences toward people of each section, the tendency toward changes in style, the selling prices of the handiworks as are already marketed, the caps through tariff or other charges, and competition from European countries, and other features entering into the trade. Mr. Sams will also collect a number of samples, catalogues, and price lists.

DESTROY THE FOREIGNERS.

TWO CHURCHES DESTROYED IN
KANSU.

A message from Hankow, dated September 22nd, says:—A large band of Kolachini is marching under banners bearing the inscription: "Reinstall the Ching! Destroy the foreigners!" They have reached King-yangfu, in the Province of Kansu, en route to Shensi. They have burned down two churches and killed five Christian Chinese.

BELGIAN WAR REFUGEES'
RELIEF FUND.

The Acting Consul-General for Belgium has received with thanks, for transmission to the Belgian War Refugees' Relief Committee, a cheque of \$792.20 from the Hon. Treasurer R.H.K.Y.C. on behalf of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, being the proceeds of a regatta held last April in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Donors of Prizes—Messrs. J. W. Bolles, W. Dickson, A. Denison, J. Denis Monnié & Co., "Lassie," A. R. Lowe, A. L. Shields, N. J. Stabb, F. Smyth, and N. L. Watson.

Entrance Fees received—

CAUISER CLASS.	
Miranda	\$ 10.00
Queen Bee	10.00
Oenone	10.00
Irene	10.00
Moklin	10.00
Echin	10.00
Brenda	10.00
Scotsgarden	10.00
Dorothy II.	10.00
Tuttan	10.00
Flora	10.00
Lady Godiva	10.00
Total	\$130.00

ONE DESIGN CLASS.	
Ailsa	\$ 5.00
Daphne	5.00
Alice	5.00
Dawn	5.00
Lybeth	5.00
Thecla	5.00
Joan	5.00
Asthera	5.00
Toinette	5.00
Total	\$ 45.00

HANDICAP CLASS.	
Dione	\$ 15.00
La Linda	10.00
Rolla	10.00
Colleen	10.00
Kathleen	10.00
Dorothea	10.00
Ayesha	10.00
Spoondrift	10.00
Corrine	10.00
Total	\$ 95.00

MOTOR BOATS.	
L'Hirondelle	\$ 5.00
Nut Sed	5.00
Ivy	5.00
White Star	5.00
Yue Keo	5.00
Titanic	5.00
Volunteer	5.00
Tuttan	5.00
Isuan	5.00
Miranda	5.00
Nipper	5.00
Total	\$ 55.00

Donations:—	
H.E. Sir Henry M. K.M.C.	50.00
Mr. A. R. Lowe	25.00
Queen Bee	25.00
Mr. D. K. Blair	20.00
Mr. W. Dickson	20.00
Rear-Admiral R. Anstruther, R.N.	20.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	10.00
Mr. A. Nilson	10.00
Mr. J. Daniel	5.00
Mr. R. E. Atwell	5.00
Mr. H. G. White	5.00
Royal H.K. Yacht Club	50.00
Corinthian Yacht Club	50.00
Mr. Fred Leyte	25.00
Mr. A. L. Shields	20.00
Capt. T. Arthur	20.00
Hon. Mr. C. Severn	20.00
Capt. K. G. Hall Brutton	20.00
Mr. D. Lukmasoff	10.00
Capt. G. H. Pennfather	10.00
Lieut. H. Fordham, R.E.	5.00
Mr. H. F. Hickman	5.00
Grand Total	\$820.00
Sundry Expenses	27.80
Remitted in a cheque	\$792.20

IMPROVEMENTS IN KOREA.

The British Consul-General at Seoul reports that the total mileage of railways in operation in Korea is now 99 miles. The second railway programme which consisted in the building of line connecting the capital with Wonsan (Gensan) on the north-east coast and Taider on the Seoul-Fusan line with Kusan and Mokpo in the south-west, was completed last year. Work on the Gensan-Yongcheung line, which forms parts of the third programme, was started in October last, and that portion of the track which runs from Gensan to Munchong, a distance of five miles, is expected to be ready for traffic by next month. There will be a station at Tokmok, one mile from Gensan, and at one other intermediate place.

The reconstruction of the Seoul-Fusan line was begun in October, 1914, and is to be spread over a period of five years as is also the work on the Chongjin-Hoiron Railway, about fifty-eight miles long, which was started during the same month. Road development throughout the country continues to be pushed forward. A sum of over 21,000,000 is being disbursed for the purpose, and an annual subsidy of some 230,000 is given to the provincial offices for construction and improvement of local roads. Of the total sum of 1,880 miles of good highways projected, 870 miles have been completed and 1,010 miles are at present under construction. The work of widening the leading arteries of the country is also proceeding.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th September is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 39 weeks.
This year	\$11,831	\$428,787
Last year	9,150	418,623
Increase	2,681	
Decrease		19,836

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SUBURBAN!"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is said that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and this morning on reading the *Daily Press* this truth was borne home to me with double force. Poor "Anti-Humbler," I am sorry for him. If he is a man, well I should have thought he would have been too busy doing his bit, even if only to escape court-martial, to have descended to such foolery, and if the writer is a woman, well it's just like a woman—some women!

Does the writer who timidly hides behind this *nom de plume* want to bring into an Eastern City all the dull, old suburban (yes, it looks very much like the views of a real suburbanite) regulations which include that dreary "Pass along there—pass along," that makes the bitterness of the lot of weary people in London who only ask to stop and rest a little? Is he in line with the Goths who proposed (thank goodness they weren't allowed) to clear away one of the prettiest features in this City by the Sea, Flower Street, and the flowers that give it its name? I think I see the cloven hoof. Poor, poor souls who have these painfully conventional ideas and only one set of ideals, made in England, which all the world has to acknowledge, despite her many glorious qualities which are showing so well in this war, are very, very narrow, and in most cases without one atom of the saving grace of originality. How many European people promenade the business part of the roads after 5 p.m. Very, very few, and it is certainly not before 5 p.m. that much sitting down on the pavement is done.

Does he want to clear away all those poor little sew amahs? Surely his feet are not so large that they catch against them. Oh, tell him to think of something better for the Special Police to do than this, or ridicule will kill them all. It was, though, quite wise and right, I grant you—for I should hate to be knocked down by a bicycle—a little bit funny to read of the chase and the early sprint that resulted in a fat S.P. well, I wish I had been there.—Very faithfully yours,

AMUSED.

Hongkong, September 28th.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Will you allow me to state in your columns that the members of the Police Reserve regret the appearance of any correspondence in the Public Press which has as its object the provision of cheap advertisement for this corps?

The recent letter of "Anti-Humbler" could well have been written without any reference to the Police Reserve, and certainly without open insult to the Regular Police. If your correspondent knew as much about the work performed by the Regular Police as we do, he would be less free with his criticism.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

F. C. JENKIN.

Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve).

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

Particulars of the new Japanese estimates have not yet been given out by the authorities, but according to Tokyo papers the expenditure is estimated at Y559,000,000, and the revenue at Y559,000,000.

The estimated expenditure for the current year is Y567,000,000. From this it will be seen that the expenditure for next year is cut down by Y25,000,000, as compared with the current year. For the expansion of the navy the sum of Y3,500,000 is appropriated for next year, to start the construction of a battleship, two light cruisers, four destroyers, and a submarine. In addition, the sum of Y34,000,000 is appropriated for new enterprises of various Departments of the State, in which is included Y5,315,000 for the Coronation festivities. The 870 miles are at present under construction. The work of widening the leading arteries of the country is also proceeding.

The Treasury authorities have formally decided to issue during next year Treasury bills to the amount of Y50,000,000, this being the same as in the current year.—*Japan Gazette*.

Peace "made in Germany" is not to the taste of Mr. J. R. Clynes, the gas-pipe M.P., who declares that he will take no part in peace talk if peace is secured on terms that Germany would oppose.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS.

for the
Expeditionary Forces in France.
The Mediterranean and The North Sea.

FOOD DELICACIES. SMOKING REQUISITES.
CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE"
PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners of War being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:—

1 tin Biscuits.	1 Box Soap.
1 " Jam.	1 tin Tobacco.
1 " Cigarettes.	1 " Marmalade.
1 " Maggi Consomme.	1 " Sardines.
1 " Coffee and Milk	Paper.
Pencil.	Envelopes.

THE ABOVE PARCEL \$10
INCLUDING
POSTAGE AND PACKING.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

SAKURA
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS. SALVORS AND REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. CONSTRUCTIONAL.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 86' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CABEERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 212

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

MERCANTILE ASSISTANT, Britisher preferred, with knowledge of Export. Capable of taking charge of Coast Port Branch Office. Good salary and prospects. "EXPORT." Reply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [1032]

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

ORDINANCE No. 199.

ACQUISITION OF A MARITIME DREDGER.

TAKING into consideration the growing difficulties of access to the inner harbour due to the constant silting up of the roadstead in the depths to which the dredging is proposed to be carried, the nature of the mud to be removed, the circumstances of weather and sea in the place of operation and also the urgency of doing the necessary dredging, the Governor of the Province of Macao, duly authorized by His Excellency the Minister for the Colonies, having heard the Harbour Administration Board, orders as follows:—

1. Within the period of 120 days from the date of Publication of this Ordinance in the Government Gazette, Tenders will be received for the supply of ONE MARITIME SELF-PROPELLING DREDGER, OF STEEL HULL, for the use of the Macao Harbour Works.

2. The Tenders must be sent to Macao in a sealed cover, addressed to the Governor of the Province, President of the Harbour Administration Board, not later than 3 p.m. of the 5th January, 1916, and made out in accordance with the conditions stated below and which are also on view in the Harbour Master's Office, Macao, in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

3. In the acquisition of the above Maritime Dredger, the conditions annexed to this Ordinance, and forming an integral part thereof, shall be observed.

Macao, Government House, 10th September, 1915.

(Signed) JOSE CARLOS DA MAIA, Governor of the Province of Macao.

Conditions for the above Dredger can be seen at the Portuguese Consulate at the hours of 10-12 Noon and 2-5 P.M.

[1033]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have this day REMOVED our Office, to the First Floor of QUEEN'S BUILDINGS (south-west corner), with entrance in Chater Road.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 27th September, 1915. [1019]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st October, 1915, the only HONGKONG OFFICE of this Company will be at No. 1, Russell Street, Bowington, and all communications should be made to that address.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915. [1020]

WANTED.

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE with knowledge of Office routine seeking employment in a Mercantile Office. Possessing excellent references.

Please address to—"WILLING," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1013]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated London, 24th July, 1915, may be had on Application at the Offices of the Undersecretary, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [1022]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 10th October, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 9th October, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1014]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

3	400	887	1269	1827
83	431	925	1302	1837
137	467	954	1335	1854
138	463	956	1335	1828
176	491	1002	1328	1897
181	506	1006	1323	1773
198	561	1115	1413	1773
225	631	1145	1441	1773
226	637	1172	1464	1780
297	637	1221	1468	1787
299	639	1224	1490	1874
310	643	1224	1490	1815
326	681	1227	1499	1815
350	783	1265	1502	1930

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, E. DES VŒUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

INTIMATIONS

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000).

AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the interest instalment for the month of September amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account. F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 20th September, 1915. [1025]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 4th October, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers and for the ensuing year, etc.

R. HENDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915. [1026]

FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

THE FRENCH CONVENT ANNUAL BAZAAR will take place on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, in the New Convent at Causeway Bay. One Part of the establishment being Completed, LADY MAY has kindly consented to open this part of the bazaar at 10.30 A.M. on the 6th of October, after which she will proceed to open the BAZAAR.

Her Mother Superior begs that all good friends and those who have always shown such a kind interest in the work of the Convent will kindly attend on this occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful and useful Work, Underclothing and Fancy Work made by the Orphans, also Small Articles at Moderate Prices, and Toys and Sweets for the Children.

Visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the transformation that the Cotton Mills of Hongkong are undergoing. No Child will be taken.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915. [1029]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MATRICULATION, SENIOR and JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on the following dates:

DECEMBER 13TH-18TH, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than October 31st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University, Hongkong.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to endow 5 Scholarships each of the annual value of \$400 (Peking Currency), tenable at the University by students of Chinese Nationality who pass the Matriculation Examination. The first of these Scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Examination mentioned above.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. The winners of the prizes may enter any Faculty but must join the University on January 3rd, 1916.

Holders of the President's Scholarships and winners of prizes must reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915. [1027]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above May Road and at Ship Street respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Direct Price
1	At May Road	As per plan	20,432	140	1,750
2	At Ship Street	As per plan	7,150	50	2,130

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915. [1021]

HOSPITALITY.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, Government Service E. M. S. Musical, Sporting, dislike hotel life, want hospitality for ten days around Xmas, when visiting Hongkong. To be reciprocated later. References if required "HOPI."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915. [1023]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK Fully Furnished. Apply—LINDSEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [1011]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November. FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View. H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

No. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [993]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. CLARK & Co., Opticians. Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 16th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [358]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dennis & Bowley. HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 55, THE PEAK "THE ESTATE" 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

From 1st March. G. ODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—A. R. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANBY, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

No. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon. "LEWING," No. 122, THE PEAK. "HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. "HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK. 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915. ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor. Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November. "HAZELDEN," No. 53, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court. No. 3, "THE ALBANY" ROOMS in Duddell Street. "ROSEBATH," 2, Hantow Rd. Kowloon. No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai. TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. "WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road. "MELION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished. (6 Rooms). No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). No. 3, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINDSEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [45]

INTIMATION

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prevents their decay.

When mixed with Water it forms

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Wash, which purifies and

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BIRTH. ROBERTSON.—On 25th September, at ROBERTSON, a son. [1031]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1915.

THE RISING TIDE.

The public has learnt by this time to understand that in the unprecedented war which is being waged on the continent of Europe, the capture of a city or a few miles of territory and even the capture of twenty thousand and wounded prisoners in a couple of days are merely "incidents" in the great struggle. Hence we are told in one of the telegrams to-day that "hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the comments in London and Paris on the heaviest blow which the Allies have yet dealt the enemy since the establishment of the trench deadlock in months ago." But the news which continues to come is extremely encouraging. There are indeed many considerations which inspire the hope and belief that this excellent beginning is the prelude to much greater achievements in the very near future. The Russians on the Eastern front appear to be keeping the great armies which Germany and Austria have on that frontally occupied, and in view of the rapidly growing strength and resolution of the Russian Army, no large transfer of troops can be made to the Western front by the enemy without gravely imperilling its position in the East. The attacks made along the Western front on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday by the Allies have proved that the German lines can be pierced and broken, and the great success achieved in these attacks, though the cost of victory has doubtless been heavy, cannot but have given renewed confidence to the victors. This enhanced morale at the very beginning of the offensive is an asset of incalculable value. On the other hand it is inevitable that there should be a corresponding loss of confidence on the other side, and in the absence of fuller particulars, we have regard to recent reports of "insubordination" in the German Army on the Western front, the capture of over twenty thousand

unwounded Germans in a couple of days is in itself suggestive of the thought that the spirit of the German troops is not what it was a year ago. Judging from German letters and diaries which from time to time have fallen into the possession of the Allies, the conditions in the German trenches have been far worse than in the British trenches. A Prussian officer in his diary wrote of his trench: "Never was there such a madhouse, such a hell, such a charnel, such an abattoir, all mixed together." This Prussian officer showed in his diary that he had no "stomach for the fight." "I would not deny the cannon its food nor grumble at the shedding of our sweat and blood for the Fatherland in a proper war," he wrote; "but this war is not a proper war; at bottom it is, in its heart, a war waged by arrogant placemen on every German home." As he says, he would be shot if his diary were read, "but I would be shot by the real enemy and so die a soldier's death." These are certainly remarkable views to be held by any Prussian officer and it would be interesting to know to what extent these sentiments prevail among his comrades in arms. In view of the part which appears to have been played in the recent success by the new British Army, this further extract too is worth quoting from the concluding page of the diary: "There is no army at all to be compared to an army of citizens and untrained men once they have got their fair training; then they are newbaked bread, not old rolls heated up. Military life long continued in peace time kills the real military spirit, blinds perception; and it is same with a nation eternally thinking war. The divine spark is extinguished, self-assurance, arrogance, stiffness, and brutal obedience to the cut and dried kills the fighting spirit of a nation—does not reduce it—but kills it by making it heavy, stiff and cumbersome. It becomes a body and ceases to be a spirit. Should the English make big armies of citizens they will be a terrible foe, and that is what I foresee. The Russians too, have many of these terrible untrained men, and the French." He refrained from adding that all Germany's resources in men had been poured into the war already to their fullest extent, and that time is entirely on the side of the Allies. Though unexpressed the thought was evidently in his mind. There never has been the least doubt about the courage and bravery of the men whom the German War Lords sought to overwhelm, and now that the initial disadvantage as regards guns and munitions has been adjusted the tide is beginning to turn and the general character of the latest reports from both fronts strengthens confidence that the tide will rise until Germany is overwhelmed.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Twenty-two cases of dysentery were reported in Shanghai during the month of August.

It is announced in Japan that the mail steamers *Multa* and *Novara*, from London, will go through to Japan, being due at Yokohama about the 9th and 23rd October respectively.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese woman was fined \$100 for being in possession of a revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition, which were concealed in an old stocking.

A Chinese carpenter who badly assaulted a fellow employee with a chisel was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Lindsell yesterday. P.-S. Ribeiro, of the Special Police, arrested the defendant.

Admiral Tang Hsueh-heng, Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy, has submitted to the President a report on the circumstances in connection with the relief work of that province, and the progress of survey work in the West River. The report has been referred to the Ministry of Interior and the National Irrigation Bureau.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided, in order to promote the agriculture of China, to establish four model establishments, viz., one for cotton in Hsiaoan, Hupeh, one for sugar in Kiangsi, one for cattle-breeding at Fengyang, Anhui, and one for forestry in the Wufeng Mountains, Kiangsi. The estimate for the whole amounts to \$150,000. The Ministry of Finance has agreed to pay in advance \$100,000.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The telegram printed below has been received by H.E. The Governor from Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society.

It is proposed to hold an open-air Concert and Fete in the Public Gardens of the night of the 21st of October in aid of the funds. Particulars will be advertised later.

In the meantime subscriptions are invited by His Excellency towards the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Any sums however small will be gratefully accepted and may be sent to Mr. N. J. Stabb at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

[Telegram.]

I beg to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John in view of the growing demands upon their resources both in France and the near East have decided to make an appeal throughout the Empire by street & other collections upon "Our Day" which has been fixed for the 21st October. The money received from this appeal will be devoted entirely to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war. From all parts of the King's dominions we have already received generous assistance in our work but with the increase of British and Overseas Forces at the front there is a corresponding increase in our expenditure and we shall be truly grateful to you if you will help us by organising an appeal sending the proceeds to us for the objects which I have named. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly convey the foregoing to your Government. Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help us.

LANSDOWNE.

President, British Red Cross Society, 83, Pall Mall, London.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

FIVE STEAMERS TO BE ADDED TO THE T.K.K. FLEET.

We are officially informed that the str. *Persia*, formerly belonging to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., has been purchased by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and will join the Company's trans-Pacific fleet of steamers.

The str. *Persia* will leave Hongkong for San Francisco on her first voyage in the Company's service about the 3rd November, calling at Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu en route.

We are also informed that in order to meet the great demand of freight and passenger traffic the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will provide four additional steamers to operate on the Hongkong-San Francisco run.

BOMB-CASE IN A TABLE.

ALLEGED FORMER CHINESE MILITARY OFFICER ARRESTED.

The discovery of a bomb-case, a quantity of black powder, and certain documents in the hollow pedestal of a large round table led to the arrest and prosecution at the Magistracy yesterday of a Chinese, who, it is said, was formerly a Commander-in-Chief of one of the Chinese Armies, under Chan Kwing-ming.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz defended the prosecution being conducted by Chief Detective Inspector Morrison.

Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, said that if the powder had been contained in the bomb-case, and a fuse had been attached, the bomb would on explosion create considerable damage in a small area.

The chief Chinese detective in the Hongkong Police stated that early on the morning of the 8th September he went with two other detectives to Lun Fat Street, in the Wanchai district, and he saw an informer coming down the stairs of a house, bringing with him a round table. He placed it down in the road, and then pointed it out to witness, who thereupon searched it, finding inside the hollow pedestal the bomb-case and powder produced, as well as certain "Secret Society" and military papers. The defendant himself was on the heels of the informer, and he was carrying chairs. When asked if the furniture was his, he replied in the affirmative.

In answer to Mr. Agassiz, witness said he did not know if defendant was a secret service agent in the employ of the Canton Government.

It was explained to the Court that the papers found in the table were forms of an oath taken by men joining the Revolutionary party, while the other papers were incomplete military \$10 banknotes, of which there was quite a bundle.

The case was adjourned.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESS CONTINUES.

BELGIANS TAKE PART IN ADVANCE.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

OPERATIONS AT GALLIPOLI.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE CONTINUES TENACIOUSLY.

PARIS, September 28th.
5.5 p.m.

A communiqué states that the Frenchmen have completely maintained all their captured positions. The battle of Champagne continues tenaciously along the entire front. We have occupied a number of positions, notably that at Troubricol which we had already passed, and in which the enemy still maintained himself. The number of German officers captured has been increased to 300.

THE ADVANCE EAST OF SOUCHEZ.

Eastward of Souchez, our advance, which at the outset was reported as having reached a telegraph station northward of Thelus, did not go beyond the orchards at La Folle and the Arras-Lille road. Our advance has been wholly maintained. Actions with bombs and aerial torpedoes are proceeding southward of Somme. French guns are vigorously replying to the German guns at Quenneviers. There have been intense reciprocal bombardments between the Mous and Moselle, and also in Lorraine. A violent storm which has been raging in the Vosges momentarily suspended operations there.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE PROGRESSING.

LONDON, September 28th.
1.30 a.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that north-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Our offensive east of Loos is progressing.

Our captures amount to 51 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns, and 32 machine-guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE CONTINUES UNCEASINGLY.

PARIS, September 28th.
1.30 a.m.

The latest communiqué says:—

North of Arras the situation is unchanged. The enemy has made only weak counter-attacks against their lost positions. The prisoners taken in this region up to the present amount to over 15,000.

Fighting continues unceasingly in Champagne, where we are now facing the second German position on an extended front.

The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained, but over 70 heavy and field-guns have so far been counted, including 23 taken by the British.

GERMAN ATTACK DEFEATED IN ARGONNE.

The Germans to-day delivered an attack in Argonne which was completely defeated. Their infantry four times attempted to assault our positions at La Fille Morte after a violent bombardment with projectiles of all calibres and suffocating shells. The enemy only reached our advanced line at a few points where he was immediately arrested by the fire of the supporting trenches.

The enemy was repulsed everywhere else with the heaviest losses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MODERATION AND COOLNESS OF FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, September 28th.
8.40 p.m.

The success in Champagne was secured amid torrential rain which greatly hampered the assaulting troops. The French correspondent, M. Hutin, who first reported the recapture of Luck, telegraphs that General Ivanoff yesterday scored another big success in south Russia, capturing thousands.

An official Note commends the moderation and coolness with which Frenchmen received the success, and says that it indicates that strength and confidence was their keynote since the beginning of the war.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, September 28th.

To-night's Berlin communiqué says that the enemy's attacks in the Ypres region have ceased, but mentions further severe British attacks north and south of Loos, and also attacks on both sides of Arras. There has been especially severe fighting in the Suipe district, and eastward of the Aisne.

In the eastern theatre the communiqué claims the capture of a position south-west of the Dvina, and mentions a strong enemy counter-attack south of Smorgon. The Russians still hold the bridgeheads eastward of Baranowice.

BELGIANS ADVANCE ALONG THE YSER.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Belgians have also advanced, forcing the Germans to evacuate two hundred yards of trenches along the Yser.

BATTERING ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Despatches from Holland state that the roar of cannon is heard incessantly at places well within the Zeeland frontier, and houses far inland are shaken to their foundations by the thunder of the guns of the warships which are shelling Zeebrugge in a bombardment surpassing all previous bombardments in duration and intensity. The work of the warships, however, is not confined to the bombardment of Zeebrugge. They have shelled various points on the Belgian coast, including the trenches seaward, and the enemy's line above Nieupoort and the batteries in the Dunes stretching from the Dutch frontier down to Westende.

VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

HISTORIC BATTLE SCENES.

LONDON, September 27th.

The scenes of the Anglo-French victories were already historic, because of the fighting which has taken place round the industrial and mining region of Ypres. The Arras sector has been the main battlefield of the Allied Left, as the barren chalk ridges of Champagne have been that of the Centre since the battle of the Marne.

The British are attacking Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while the French are opposed to General von Fabeck. The places mentioned in the British zone are the first official indication of the extension of the British lines southward.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WORK OF NEW BRITISH ARMY THE TALK OF PARIS.

The work of the New British Army is the talk of Paris. One writer, in emphasising the British part, says that it must be remembered that the British held the approaches to La Bassée and Givenchy, and as their numbers increased they spread southward, replacing French troops. Hence the significance of the fact that they attacked near Hulluch and Loos. The latter place, which is one and a half miles from Lens, was the place where the French were held up after heavy fighting round Carency and Souchez.

"THE CRYSTAL PALACE."

The British attack is directed northward of Lens and to the left of the Lens-La Bassée main road. Their advance threatens to outflank the German strongholds at La Bassée and Lens. They have already secured in the Loos region important collieries, whose trolleys were known to the "Tommyes" as "the Crystal Palace." Soldiers from the front are quoted in Paris as eloquently praising the work of the new British Army in trench and bayonet work, and the close fighting of the trenches.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

A German communiqué mentions that the battle is especially stubborn north of Arras. Experts point out that the German line here prior to Saturday's fighting was six to nine miles before an important railway linking the Crown Prince in Arras with the Germans outside Rheims, and the French guns now probably command the railway.

STRENGTH OF GERMANS EAST AND WEST.

A recent semi-official intimation has placed the strength of the Germans operating in the West at 1,800,000, strengthened by an inordinately large proportion of heavy and machine-guns. Experts point out that with the new units this figure probably represents German strength to-day. If not more than eleven Divisions of the New British Armies are now in France, then our power of reinforcing the Allies is greater than that of the Germans, who, seemingly, have come to a standstill in Russia, where they are committed to fighting along a 700-mile front at the beginning of a bad season without having achieved any decision against the Russians. The strength of the Germans on the Eastern Front is estimated at Petrograd to be 2,600,000.

RUSSIAN BAYONET WORK.

What they are up against is evidenced by the latest Russian communiqué which records repeated Russian attacks. The lull at Dvinsk, where the Germans had been making colossal efforts and suffering enormous losses, and an increase in the fighting east of Vilna, where the Russians are most active, indicate that the initiative is not altogether in German hands.

A communiqué emphasises that in the recent fighting bayonet attacks have become ordinary occurrences with the Russian troops, whose spirit is of the highest, while the Germans no longer claim big hauls of prisoners.

Five fortified villages at different points on the front were mentioned in last evening's communiqué as having been captured by the Russians with the bayonet, with, altogether, about 1,000 prisoners, much material and machine-guns.

COMMENTS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, September 28th.

Hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the comments in London and Paris on the heaviest blow which the Allies have yet dealt since the establishment of the trench deadlock ten months ago.

The papers dwell with satisfaction on the inspiring successes, but refrain from anticipating future developments, though a note of relief is sounded in the English papers at the news, which will wipe out the domestic bitterness fostered by months of weary waiting. It is pointed out that the French capture of prisoners is the largest single catch since the war began.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENDLESS PROCESSIONS OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

Dutch correspondents describe endless processions of German wounded, on foot, in trams, waggons, automobiles and trains, pouring into the towns and villages of Belgium.

The German losses in the recent prolonged cannonade are already heavy, and those in the recent artillery fighting are terrible. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence, and troops just arrived are flung into the firing line without an hour's rest. Villages and even frontier posts are denuded of their guards, often composed of elderly Landstrumers, in a desperate effort to meet the great onslaught. The churchyards are inadequate for the dead, and new graves are dug everywhere along the roads and in the fields.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE LUCK REGION.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE BRODY.

PETROGRAD, September 27th.

It is unofficially reported that the Russians are continuing their advance on both sides of Luck and have reached Kovel.

FIERCE FIGHTING RENEWED AT DVINSK.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

A communiqué states that fierce fighting has been renewed in the Dvinsk region. Numerous German attacks in the direction of Novo-Alexandrovsk were repulsed. Russian cavalry are vigorously attacking the fords of the upper Vilva river. They charged the German cavalry, capturing sixty-eight and sabring a hundred.

There was a desperate battle in west Vilka. Four German attacks were repulsed, but though the Russians were somewhat pressed in one onslaught the fighting never slackened, and one of their armies captured thirteen guns, including five heavy guns, thirty-three machine-guns, and over a thousand prisoners. Stubborn fighting continues along the whole front in the south to the Pripiat river.

A GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

A new feature of the mid-Russian situation is a German offensive towards the railway junction at Baronovitch, between Vilna and Rovno. The Germans appeared some seven miles from Baronovitch, where most important events are developing. The Russians are fully alive to the position. Further good news from the southern theatre is that the Russians are advancing near the Rumanian frontier.

SERIOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

The seriousness of the German losses in the desperate fighting in the Dvinsk region is indicated by one of the Russian successes. The Germans, who were superior numerically and supported by artillery, which pressed the Russian cavalry force which withdrew to the country round Lake Tohigir, which is a veritable labyrinth of which the Russians alone knew the innumerable tracks and byways. The Russians led the enemy on to the marshy ground and, skilfully manoeuvring, surrounded him on three sides. Half the Germans were exterminated, and the remainder, including three complete companies of Guards of Infantry and also artillery, were captured. During the retreat from Volhynia the Austrians threw a large quantity of artillery, machine-guns, ammunition and forage into the river Sty.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY REPULSED.

NIS, September 28th.

The enemy on Thursday night twice attempted to cross the Drina in the directions of Ratcha and Vishegrad under cover of strong artillery and infantry fire, but was repulsed.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI. CANINE WARRIORS.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement on the recent operations in Gallipoli which have been mainly confined to aircraft attacks, artillery bombardments and some mining.

Once a heavy Turkish artillery fire on the Suvla-Anzac front appeared to be the prelude to a general attack, but an attack with only a small force on the Suvla Right and Centre followed, and the enemy was easily dispersed by rifle fire. The same thing happened twice subsequently.

More than once aeroplanes attacked our aircraft base, but the bombs dropped did no damage. Our aeroplanes replied by bombing and blotting out a hangar, and damaging shipping at Burgaz.

On the night of the 24th the Turks loosed watchdogs against a French patrol's dogs. All were killed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, September 27th.

A Times article says that the Viceroy's acceptance of the resolution regarding Indian representation at the Imperial Conference ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago. The splendid aid India had rendered to the Imperial cause makes the presence of her representatives at all future Imperial Conferences imperative. The Times discusses past experiences at the Conferences, including Lord Inchcape's declaration in 1907 in favour of Free Trade, which was instantly repudiated by the bulk of Indian opinion in India. This was not the time to discuss such issues, but a simple and reasonable proposal for Indian representation at the Conference may eventually lead us into very deep waters.

CANADIAN COMMENT.

OTTAWA, September 28th.

The newspapers give prominence to the Viceroy's Council's resolution with regard to Indian representation at the Imperial Conference.

The Ottawa Free Press says that the concession should not be made as a reward for loyalty and assistance in the war. India had earned a change of status not only by her loyal response to the Empire's needs in the present crisis, but by her conduct during the long years of peace. She had gradually become like the other members of the Great British family, and has the right to expect the privileges accorded to the others.

The Montreal Star says that the proposal is timely, and will be heartily welcomed throughout the Empire, and the Dominions should be at particular pains to assure the Imperial Government and the Government of India that nothing would please them more than to meet the representatives of India at the next Conference. If the reason for Lord Hardinge's statement that the decision will lie largely with the Dominions is that the attitude of some local sections of the Dominions regarding Indian immigration had created an impression at Simla that the Dominions would hesitate to take such steps, then the Dominion Governments should lose no time in making it perfectly clear that far from hesitating they would eagerly support the admittance of gorgeous India to the Councils of Empire. She had bought her admittance in the present war with her best blood, men who die with us in defending the common flag, and they should not be kept waiting a moment in the ante-chambers of our Councils.

ALLIED OFFER TO SERBIA AND GREECE.

LONDON, September 28th.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Athens states that the Allied Ministers informed the Greek Government on Sunday that if Serbia or Greece were attacked the Allies were prepared to land immediately a force with artillery, and to furnish Greece with all necessary financial assistance immediately.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS. A NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has officially communicated to the Powers a Note stating in the most categorical manner that the Bulgarian mobilisation is entirely in the national interest, and not in the slightest of an aggressive character.

It is noteworthy that both the Government despatch and Reuter's message from Sofia, which were mentioned on the 26th, were sent on the 23rd, being delayed two days in transmission. They were thus despatched before a Greek mobilisation was ordered or known.

REASONS FOR MOBILISATION.

SOFIA, September 28th.

M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, has informed the Anglo-Russian Ministers that the mobilisation was not directed against Serbia, but was intended to facilitate the task of diplomacy in securing a satisfactory settlement of Bulgaria's claims. He added that Bulgaria's reply to the Entente Powers last communication would be given in a few days.

SERBIA'S DETERMINATION.

"TO THE LAST MAN AND THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD."

LONDON, September 28th.

The Serbian Minister at Paris, in the course of an interview, said that Serbia, like Belgium, would defend every inch of her territory against all aggressors, and would hold out to the last man, and the last drop of blood. "It cannot be denied," he said, "that we are inferior to the combined Austro-German forces, but, happily, the Allies are aware of this; therefore we have every reason to believe that their support will not be lacking. But rapid action is necessary."

MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

A message from Teheran says that on the 13th inst. the Russians arrested Tewfik Bey, the Turkish Consul-General at Rasht, on account of his machinations in the region where Russian troops are moving, and his efforts to organise espionage in the Caucasus.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, September 28th.

The Earl of Reading and three other Anglo-French Commissioners are going to Chicago to discuss with western bankers and financiers the loan terms tentatively agreed between the eastern bankers and financiers, thus emphasising the national character of the loan.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILD'S BODY EXHUMED AT SHANGHAI.

An application made by Mr. K. E. Newman, police prosecutor, in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last week, started what may prove to be a startling case. Mr. Newman asked for an inquest over the body of a baby two months old buried on August 19th, 1913. The child is said to be the illegitimate offspring of an Austrian father and English mother. No names are given. Mr. Newman informed the court—Mr. Grant-Jones sitting as British Assessor—that the police, acting on certain information, had had the body exhumed and as a result of the finding criminal prosecution might be found necessary. The court granted the application.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY. PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS REVISED.

The total remittance due from the provinces toward the payment of the Indemnity Loan, etc., is \$37,000,000 per year, and on account of the changed conditions in many provinces, the Central Government has revised the amount of remittance to be forwarded by each province as follows:—(1) Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Hupoh and Shanghai \$4,000,000 each. (2) Chihli, Chekiang, Hunan, Fukien and Szechuan, \$3,000,000 each. (3) Honan, Shansi, Kiangsi, and Anhui, \$2,500,000 each. (4) Shensi, Yunnan, and Kansu, \$2,000,000 each. (5) Kirin, Heilungkiang, Sinkiang, Kuangsi, and Kueichow, \$1,500,000 each.

The London Gazette announces the promotion of Captain (temporary Major) Sir F. E. Smith, Oxfordshire Yeomanry, to be temporary lieutenant-colonel.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,295, K. Yamamoto, 28th September—Wakamatsu 22nd September, Coal—Order.
 BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 3,388, T. Terada, 28th September—Singapore 21st September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 CARNARVONSHIRE, British str., 5,955, L. W. Bolland, 28th September—London 10th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SUNGSHAN, British str., 2,595, J. W. Muir, 28th September—Chingwan-tao 21st September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
 TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,828, Y. Fujita, 27th September—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 September 28th.
 BOMBAY MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 GEMINI, British str., for Penang.
 IXION, British str., for Singapore.
 LUZON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 PATHAN, British str., for Singapore.
 PROTERIUS, British str., for Bangkok.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES

September 28th.
 ATRBUS, British str., for Singapore.
 CHINUKA, British str., for Manila.
 DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., for Hoihow.
 HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
 KUMANG, British str., for Kobe.
 LAISANG, British str., for Singapore.
 NANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
 NIPPON MARU, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
 MYOGISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
 TAIYUAN, British str., for Sydney.

PASSENGERS

Per Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, etc.
 Miss W. E. Betzholtz, Mrs. E. A. Betzholtz, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bromley, Mr. J. N. Black, Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Davies, Mr. W. M. Rhoads, Mr. A. L. Sprung, Mr. F. R. Forker, Mr. H. Shirahishi, Mr. J. B. Patel, Miss E. L. Kregor, and Miss F. S. Schultz.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
 The str. Mongolia will arrive at this port to-morrow.

MERCHANT STEAMER.
 The str. Austra left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

VESSELS ON THE BERIE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOBE"
 Captain D. Aubrey, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 7th Oct. 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Moldavia," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be covered by the s.s. "NOBE," proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

For GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER."
 Captain J. McGregor will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct. 1915. For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [933]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC."
 Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 10th November. For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 28th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 28th at 6 a.m.	On 29th at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.97	29.94
Temperature	79	72	81
Humidity	56	65	57
Wind Direction	North	North	ESE
Force	3	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 27th .. 70
 Lowest open air Temperature on 27th .. 69

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blaise Pier. 3. From Blaise Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON & GLASGOW.	NORB	Brit. str.	—	D. Aubrey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th Oct.
LONDON	MAISA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 22nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & SINGAPORE.	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS.	MITASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 7th Oct. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KUELUNG & SINGAPORE.	PAUL LECAT	Frans. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Oct., at 5 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Oct., at 5 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 8th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. C. Gumbrell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Oct., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WUHAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rody	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	V. CROTAT	Frans. str.	—	—	—	On 3rd Oct., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TIENKING	Dut. str.	—	—	—	On 4th Oct., at 5 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HIKARI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 5th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 6th Oct., at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	About 9th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 8th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Oct., at 3 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Oct., at 3 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 4th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 5th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 6th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 7th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 8th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 9th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 10th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 11th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 12th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 13th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 14th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 16th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 17th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 19th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 20th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 21st Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 22nd Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 24th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 25th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 26th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 27th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 28th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 29th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 30th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHANGHAI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 31st Oct.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Hoihow and Haiphong "LOKSANG" Thursday, 30th Sept., D'light.
 AMOY, SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA "FAUSANG" Friday, 1st Oct., 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Saturday, 2nd Oct., D'light.
 MANILA "YUENSANG" Sunday, 3rd Oct., 3 p.m.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA "TATSHING" Saturday, 2nd Oct., 3 p.m.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 6th Oct., Noon.
 MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 9th Oct., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Delat, Weihaiwei.

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For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1915, GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

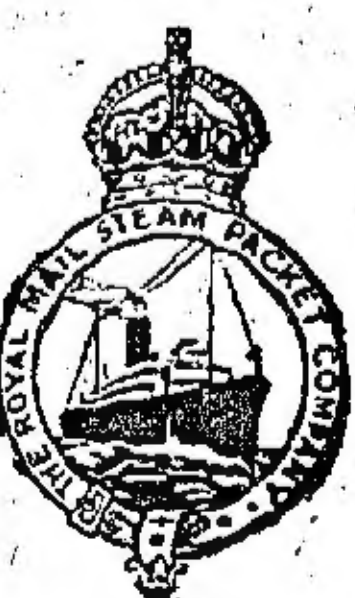
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

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LONDON "MERIONETHSHIRE" Beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
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 EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 1st Oct., at Noon.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer

Sails

LONDON & GLASGOW... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [942]

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